

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT

COUNTRY Estonia

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1. The only oil refinery in Estonia which may be in full production at present is the "Krull" Refinery in Tallinn. During the period of the Estonian Republic this refinery not only refined oil but furnished oil industry equipment. This establishment also produced locomotives for Estonian railroads and had its own reduction and foundry furnaces. Other industries which produced oil refinery equipment, but on a lesser scale, were "Sadama Tehased" (ship repair and construction shop for small types of ships and coast tankers) and "Raudtee Tehased" (railway and locomotive repair shops in Tallinn--Topa and Valga).
2. Machine tools, as a rule, were not produced in Estonia. Up to the time of my departure from Estonia, machine tools were being imported from Germany, Czechoslovakia, Sweden, and Switzerland. By now, the Estonian SSR undoubtedly has many improvements and is probably producing some machine tools. The factory which could possibly be the main machine-tool producer in Estonia today is the ETK (Eesti Tarviteajate Keskusühis). This firm was a producer of light agricultural machinery and bicycles and was producing small lathes and mills during the period that I was in Estonia. According to an engineer who, at one time, worked in the military arsenal in Tallinn, there was one press of more than three thousand tons. this press was removed to the USSR when the Estonian Republic was occupied by the Soviets.
3. The only "trepan-boring" in Estonia was done by a geologist who was probing for minerals and bored to about a thousand meters in depth. Neither observed "trepan-boring" in the tool and die shops. Materials for the manufacture of dies was imported for the most part. "Poldi Hlita", an oil-hardened, oil-quenched steel, came from Czechoslovakia; lesser amounts of both oil-hardened and water-hardened steel came from Germany and Sweden. Dies were heat treated in small oil-fired, air-cooled furnaces to 56-58 Rockwell.
4. The small tool shops made dies primarily for the ceramics industry. These dies were usually made 16 per cent oversize to allow for shrinkage of the ceramics. Dies for plaster of Paris were made 18 to 22 per cent oversize. dies also which were used ultimately by the textile industry; these, however, were few in number.

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